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## What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of neoplasia comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a LT-  $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex has a LT- $\alpha/\beta$ 2 stoichiometry.
- 3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex is a soluble LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex.
  - 4. The method according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the LT- $\alpha$  subunit is selected from the group consisting of lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ , native human or animal lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ , recombinant lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ , soluble lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ , secreted lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ , lymphotoxin- $\alpha$  muteins, or lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ -active fragments of any of the above.
- 5. The method according to any one of claims 1-3,
  wherein the LT-ß subunit is selected from the group
  consisting of lymphotoxin-ß, native human or animal
  lymphotoxin-ß, recombinant lymphotoxin-ß, soluble
  lymphotoxin-ß, secreted lymphotoxin-ß, lymphotoxin-ß
  muteins, or lymphotoxin-ß-active fragments of any of the
  above.
  - 6. The method according to claim 3, wherein the LT-ß subunit is cleaved between amino acids 44 and 88 and the N-terminal portion replaced with a type I leader sequence.

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- 7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the type I leader sequence is the vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1) leader sequence.
- The method according to any one of claims 1-3,
   wherein the LT-α/β heteromeric complex is administered in the presence of a therapeutically effective amount of at least one LT-β-R activating agent.
- 9. The method according to claim 8, wherein one LT-B-R activating agent comprises a therapeutically effective amount of IFN-y.
  - 10. The method according to claim 9, wherein a second  $LT-\beta-R$  activating agent comprises a therapeutically effective amount of an anti- $LT-\beta-R$  antibody.
- 15 11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the anti-LT-ß-R antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
  - 12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of anti-LT-ß-R mAb BKA11, CDH10, BCG6 and BHA10.
  - 13. A method for treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of neoplasia comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least two LT-B-R activating agents and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
  - 14. The method according to claim 13, wherein at least one LT-ß-R activating agent comprises an anti-LT-ß-R antibody.

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- 15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the anti-LT-B-R antibody is CBE11.
- 16. The method according to claim 13, wherein the LT-ß-R activating agents comprise at least two anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibodies which are directed against non-overlapping epitopes of LT-ß-R.
  - 17. The method according to claim 16, wherein one anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1 and BDA8, and another anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of BCG6, BHA10, BKA11, CDH10 and CBE11.
  - 18. The method according to claim 16, wherein one anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of BCG6 and BHA10, and another anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1, BDA8, BKA11, CDH10 and CBE11.
  - 19. The method according to claim 16, wherein one anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of BKA11 and CDH10, and another anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1 and BDA8, BCG6, BHA10, and CBE11.
  - 20. The method according to claim 16, wherein one anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is CBE11, and another anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1, BDA8, BCG6, BHA10, BKA11, CDH10 and CBE11.
  - 21. The method according to claim 16, wherein the anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibodies are CBE11 and BHA10.

- 22. The method according to claim 16, wherein the anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibodies are CBE11 and CDH10.
- 23. The method according to claim 16, wherein the anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibodies are AGH1 and CDH10.
- 5 24. The method according to any one of claims 13-23, wherein one LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent is IFN- $\gamma$ .
  - 25. A method for treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of neoplasia comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies as a first LT-ß-R activating agent in the presence of a second LT-ß-R activating agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
  - 26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-B-R antibodies are non-covalently immobilized on a surface.
  - 27. The method according to claim 25, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies are covalently immobilized on a surface.
- 28. The method according to claim 25, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies are non-covalently aggregated in solution by means of an anti-LT-ß-R antibody cross-linking agent.
- 29. The method according to claim 28, wherein the anti-25 LT-\$-R antibody cross-linking agent comprises a secondary antibody directed against the anti-LT-\$-R antibody.

- 30. The method according to claim 28, wherein the anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody cross-linking agent comprises an Fc receptor which binds to the anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody.
- 31. The method according to claim 25, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies are covalently aggregated in solution by means of a chemical anti-LT-ß-R antibody cross-linking agent.
  - 32. The method according to any one of claims 25-31, wherein the second LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent comprises IFN- $\gamma$ .
    - 33. A method for treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of neoplasia comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one LT-B-R activating agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
    - 34. The method according to claim 33, wherein at least one LT-ß-R activating agent comprises an anti-LT-ß-R antibody.
- 35. The method according to claim 34, wherein the anti-20 LT-B-R antibody is CBE11.
  - 36. A method for selecting a LT-ß-R activating agent which acts in the presence of LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complexes comprising the steps of:
- a) culturing tumor cells in the presence of LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complexes, an effective amount of a first LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent and a second putative LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent; and
  - b) determining whether the second putative LT-\$B-R activating agent increases the anti-tumor activity

of the LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex in the presence of the first LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent.

- 37. The method according to claim 36, wherein the first LT-B-R activating agent is  $IFN-\gamma$ .
- 5 38. The method according to claim 36, wherein the LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex has a LT- $\alpha$ 1/ $\beta$ 2 stoichiometry.
  - 39. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 10 40. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 39, wherein the LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex has a LT- $\alpha1/\beta2$  stoichiometry.
  - 41. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 39, wherein the LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex is soluble.
- 15 42. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 39-41, further comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one LT-B-R activating agent.
  - 43. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 42, wherein one LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent is IFN- $\gamma$ .
- 20 44. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 42, wherein one LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent is an anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody.
  - 45. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 44, wherein the anti-LT-B-R antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

- 46. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 45, wherein the anti-LT- $\beta$ -R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of anti-LT- $\beta$ -R mAb BKA11, CDH10, BCG6, and BHA10.
- 5 47. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least two LT- $\beta$ -R activating agents without exogenous LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 48. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim
  10 47, wherein at least one LT-ß-R activating agent
  comprises an anti-LT-ß-R antibody.
  - 49. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 48, wherein the anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
- 15 50. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 49, wherein the anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is CBE11.
  - 51. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 47, wherein at least two LT- $\beta$ -R activating agents comprise anti-LT- $\beta$ -R monoclonal antibodies which are directed against non-overlapping epitopes of LT- $\beta$ -R.
- 52. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 51, wherein one anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1 and BDA8, and another anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of BCG6, BHA10, BKA11, CDH10 and CBE11.

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- The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 51, wherein one anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of BCG6 and BHA10, and another anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1, BDA8, BKA11, CDH10 and CBE11.
- The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 51, wherein one anti-LT-B-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of BKA11 and CDH10, and another anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1 and BDA8, BCG6, BHA10, and CBE11.
- The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 51, wherein one anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibody is CBE11, and another anti-LT-\$-R monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of AGH1, BDA8, BCG6, BHA10, BKA11, CDH10 and CBE11.
- The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 51, wherein the anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibodies are CBE11 and BHA10.
- The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 51, wherein the anti-LT-ß-R monoclonal antibodies are CBE11 and CDH10.
- The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 58. 51, wherein the anti-LT- $\beta$ -R monoclonal antibodies are 25 AGH1 and CDH10.
  - The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 51-58, further comprising IFN- $\gamma$  as one of the LT-ß-R activating agents.

- 60. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of cross-linked anti-LT-B-R antibodies as a LT-B-R activating agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 5 61. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 60, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies are non-covalently immobilized on a surface.
  - 62. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 60, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies are covalently immobilized on a surface.
  - 63. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 60, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibodies are non-covalently aggregated in solution by means of an anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody cross-linking agent.
- 15 64. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 63, wherein the anti-LT-ß-R antibody cross-linking agent comprises a secondary antibody directed against the anti-LT-ß-R antibody.
- 65. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim
  20 60, wherein the cross-linked anti-LT-ß-R antibodies are
  covalently aggregated in solution by means of a chemical
  anti-LT-ß-R antibody cross-linking agent.
- 66. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 60-65, further comprising IFN-γ as a second
  LT-β-R activating agent.
  - 67. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one LT-B-R

activating agent without exogenous LT- $\alpha/\beta$  heteromeric complex, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 68. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 67, wherein at least one LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent comprises an anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody.
- 69. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 68, wherein the anti-LT- $\beta$ -R antibody is CBE11.
- 70. An LT- $\beta$ -R activating agent selected according to the method of claim 36.